THE REVENUE

Debate on the New Bill in the House of Representatives.

THE TREASURY DEFICITS

A Lack of Three Hundred Millions in the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Dawes' Apology for the Financial Quandary.

REPLY OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Stalwart Opposition to an Increase of the People's Burdens.

The Government Folly, Extravagance and Mismanagement Exposed.

STERN TRUTH IN FIGURES.

The House of Representatives to-day, after disposing of the amendments of the Post Office Appropriation bill, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haie, (rep.) of Majine, in the chair, on the Tariff bill, entitled, "A bill further to protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the government."

the exigencies of the government."

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Massachusetts. Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Seans, addressed the House in support of the bill. He reminded the House that exactly a year ago he had endeavored to show that there was no necessity for increased taxation, but now he would indeavor to show that there was a necessity for ineased taxation. As he had sincerely believed at that he that the government could get along without re-ting to the most unwelcome of measures the purpose of making the receipts and expenses of the government meet, so he was with the same sincerity now compelled to urge on the House that there was no other practical method of doing so n by resorting to taxation. His sincerity was not than by resorting to taxation. His sincerty was not diminished by the reflection that in the course of events this was the last time he would address the House on any such subject. There had, then, been two grounds on which he had hoped to avoid the necessity of in-creased taxation. These were a confident hope that there would be a general revival of business and that there would be a general revival of business and that there would be a reduction of expenses. The estimate of the total receipts of the government for that year was at that time \$291.777.372, and it was expected that out of that amount somewhere about \$9,000.000 could be applied to the sinking fund. The actual receipts for that year were \$254,000,000; but there was a surplus of only \$2,344,832 over and above the current expenses of

Last December the Secretary of the Treasury esti-mated the receipts and expenses for the fiscal year to be such that there would be a surplus of \$9,000,000 to be applied to the sinking fund; but in reality the actual receipts since that report was made were more widely fifferent than they had been during any year for the ast five years. The actual receipts had fallen far short of the estimates. From some causes not quite under-stood by those who made mance a study, the receipts from customs had begun to fall off, and had failen off to the extent of \$3,800,000, or about \$100,000 a day. If that falling off continued during the year there would be a deficit of \$15,000,000. He made a statement of the com-parative receipts and expenses of the government since 1800 as follows:—

\$41,09,000 \$399,000,000 \$33,000,000 \$277,000,000 \$74,000,000 \$277,000,000 \$33,000 000 \$277,000,000 \$29,000,000 \$277,000 000 celpts for the first seven menths of last fiscal e \$168,000 000, and for the corresponding seven of this year \$165,000,000, being a failing off JARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether the de-ind reached a bottom, or whether the receipts

rease had reached a bottom, or whether the receipts eare still falling behind?

Mr. Ivaws replied that up to the 29th December the eceipts came very near the estimates. From that day to ne lst of January they had fallen on very seriously. For three or four days after that they had recuperated and had even gone a few hundred dollars beyond the stimates. Then they had begun to fall back again, of the 46th of December of from \$1,30,000 to \$1,000,000, and yet the oest statement that the ceretary of the reasenty ould make was in regard to the results. The reduction of expenditures was not the work of concress, but the work of those influences on trade and business over which Congress did not assume to exercise control. Mr. BUTLER. (rep.) of Mass., asked Mr. Daws whether the falling off was in the customs revenue or internal

the falling off was in the customs revenue or internal revenue.

Mr. Dawks replied that the falling off in Internal revenue was much less than in castoms. The last report showed that the receipts from miernal revenue had sone beyon! the estimate of the Treasury Department, to that, winever evidence of internal prosperity that fact supplied, the condition of he country was more gratifying man it would otherwise have been. He then proceeded to comment on the indure of the Treasury Department to country with the law requiring one per cent of the receipts from customs to be applied to the single proceeded to the subject of the receipts from customs to be applied to the single proceeding of the receipts from customs to be applied to the single process of the receipts from customs to be applied to the there had only been \$141.00,012 paid into it.

Mr. Manack, defin.) of Ind., inquired whether the reduction of the public debt by the purchase of bonds was caption; the construction of the law singing find and control the construction of the law as suggested would not releve the government from its obtainings to the sinking fund. Secures all the bonds purchased, intoining those charged to the sinking lond, amounted to any \$400.000 for the sonator and the had any expected that construction of the law as suggested would not releve the government from its obtaining to the sinking inside the sonator and the bond any except the construction of the law as suggested would not releve the government from its obtaining to the sinking inside the bonds and purchased. Intendig these charged to the sinking fund.

Mr. Back, dem. or Kw. asked Mr. Dawes whether he

philed to the sinking tind.

Mr. BECK, demn. of Kw., asked Mr. Pawes whether he and official information to that effect.

Mr. Dawes replied that he had—that is, from official Mr. Dawns replied that he had—that is, from official fources.
Mr. Prox intimated that, besides the amount mensioned by Mr. Dawns, there had been over \$40,000,00 of the public tells redeemed and cancelled in the shape of even-thirty bonds and three per cent certaincases.
Mr. Dawns—i mean the reduction of the bonded debt, the entire reduction of which is \$28,487,054.
Mr. Niklack agreed with Mr. Dawes that the purchase below was no compliance with the law, as to the making fund, and that that law had been persistently discretated until this time, and he asked what explanation Mr. Dawes cound give of that non-compliance with the law. He himself had been utterly astounded when he had come to look into tand to see how the laith of the government had been indirectly votated in a matter which was certaided by foreigners as essential to public latth and nonor.

the government had been marreery vision to a bash which was cerarded by foreigners as essential to public lattle and nonor.

Mr. Dawes stated that Secretary Boutwell had, every year during his administration, set apart for the sinking fund every doffar which the law required. Secretary Richardson had talced to do so, but had applied the receipts of the government to meet list current expenditures, and had called on Congress to furnish him with means to meet the demands for the six him with means to meet the demands for the six him with means to meet the demands for the six him with means to meet the demands for the six him with means to meet the demands for the six him with means to meet the demands for the six him with which some and abroad; and the fact that the six him gond have been paid into it had told on the redit of the nation and the value of its bonds in the markets of the world to an aggregate amount more than was rought to be russed union that and the day of its bonds in the markets of the world to an aggregate amount more than was rought to be russed union time of the foreign the flower of the House was how could the government russe application of the control of the program of the program and special to congress had not two or large years ago shoushed the duty on to a and coffee, there would be now me necessary for this measure.

Mr. Cox dem. of N. Y.—Why did not your committee theer. It congress had not two of three years ago thoushed the duty on toa and coffee, there would be any no necessity for this measure.

Mr. Cox., dem., of N. Y.—Why did not your committee report a measure to restore that tax?

Mr. Dawiss—that would require shother consideration.

What would the government act by restoring that tax? since the let of becomber, when it was suggested in the President's Nessage that that duty should be restored, the entire tea trace of the country had turned its atten-

But I have to say this—that any attempt at general tariff legislation at this time will be fatal to the object of the committee of an experiment of the propose which I believe actually a configuration. If you open the door to ceneral tariff legislation by letting in this item which bears upon o e member and that item which bears upon o e member and that item which bears upon another and so on. you will load this bill so that it cannot possible become a law at this session of Congress, and the party in power, which is responsible for unintaining the public tarth with the public feedstor; which is responsible for unintaining the public laith with the public creditor; which is responsible for unintaining the public laith with the public creditary of the covernment into the hands of those who are not responsible in termisming the must live years, by any such unwise and indiscreet tampering with the bill will turn over the covernment into the hands of those who are not responsible in that particular, and who will be united to the hands of those who are not responsible in that particular, and who will be united to the flouse that they need not expect from those who do not feel the responsibility of meeting the public credit any support for this measure. Let the bill be modified as the flouse may see fit but not by any general tariff details that would make it fail to become a law, if it fails to become a law the gentlemen on the other sate of the House will nave to take up their responsibility in maintain that home and alread which this side of the flouse whether they will maintain the thour of the government at home and alread which this side of the flouse who from the side of the flouse whether they will maintain that home of the government, there fore, to my friends on this side of the flouse who free the responsibility the control of the government, there fore, to my friends on the side of the House whether they will maintain the thour of the government. therefore, to my friends on this size that the public will hold them responsible if they sail to provish the administration with the means of continuing the novernment, and I say to my friends on the other side of the House that it is not well for them to provoke too soon that responsibility in raising the revenue which they will find will come bome to plague them quice soon enough for their countert or for their success. On the passage or failure of this bill will depend the question whether this side of the House shall got the country after the 4th of March and ask the people to pass upon their work here with any expectation of commendation. I trust, therefore, that whatever may be thought as to the wisdom of the bill now presented it will be passed by the House in some form which will bring into the Treasury \$25,000,000 of additional revenue. If the members of this side of the House tail to do that it will have ratice to to a duty which up to this time the republican party, according to the measure of its ability, has substantially discharged.

Mr. Woon, of New York is member of the Committee of Ways and Means, addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Woon, of New York is member of the Committee of Wavs and Means, addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

FIRNANDO WOOD'S SPECE.

This is a proposition to levy an additional annual tax upon the industries of the country of over \$30,000,000. It is not the industries of the country of over \$30,000,000. It is not the industries of the country of over \$30,000,000. It is not the industries of the country of over \$30,000,000. It is not the industries of the country of over \$30,000,000. It is not the industries of the industries one when the people are in a condition of a like character, is unlimited as to time architrary as to ferms, and continuous as to rates. And this buttlen is to be isid at once when the people are in a condition intitle able to be art. I cannot give it my support. I feet campelied to do all I can to prevent the passage of this bill. In my indement there is no public necessity demanding i. If there were such a condition of the Ireasury as to require some immediate relief think the last resort of all should be the one now orposed.

Which appear not on the government and the supposed in the supposed which appear not on the government.

I have brought myself to this conclusion it may be necessary for not to say in advance that I am actuated by no spirit of faction. I would offer no partisan opposition to any measure of relief to the Treasury it its condition demanded it. The credit of the government must be maintained at all nazards. The public lath is a sacred obligation which should be regaries, at all most any sacrifice, at all inness and under all circumstances. I would do nothing to embarrass the government or to retard its success in administering the laws equally and faultuily to all interested. But, while I, say this and mean it in all sincerity neclations (would without observed them; but a higher obligation compels me to interpose my negative vote. I recognize a higher duty, which I shail not omit to perform, irrespective of criticism upon my mouves and conduct, emanate from who

outside of these to prove it.

In ordinary to prove it.

In ordinary to prove it.

In ordinary to unquestionable authority, from a Treasury sometime y unquestionable authority, from a Treasury sometime y unquestionable authority, from a freasury is sufficient. I will take the isas monthly statement of the sceretary, issued February I, instant. This, together with his report of December 7, 1874, will turnisk sufficient data and estimates for this purpose. In this report of pare 7, he stress the probability of a surpuls revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, of 220 222,000, and thus the amount required for the sinking unal, not included, will be \$32,140,344, which would leave a deflect of \$11,220,944. I aim willing to take this statement as a basis of calculation after correcting some manifest errors which the secretary, I am sure, will admit.

CONDITION OF THE FREASCH.

The official statement of the pulsar descertary of the Freasury great the first open as \$2,242,34,082 43. In this total are greated the following items, which are in Navy Fension Fund, being the molety of prize money which by law goes to the United States and the interest on which is pledged for the payment of navy nensions. (Congress should appropriate for these rensions each year, the same as it does for army pensions, and this money should be returned to the Treasury and the interest on it should cease. \$14,000,000 Gertificates of deposit for fearl tender no es for when the government holds the same amount in these noies as a special unifier to see for

3,500,000

Add this sum to the interest and you have \$50,002,000 to be taken from \$157,000,000, leaving \$72,000,000 or surplus coin January 1, 1876.

The internal revenue collections for the last seven months have been \$31,750,000, or an average per month of over \$7.50,000. I submit the following table of these simply to show the increase.

1873-4, November December and January . \$25,475,500 \$7 1873-4, November December and January . \$25,475,500 \$7 1873-4, November December and January . \$25,475,500 \$7 1873-4, November . December and January . \$25,475,500 \$7 1873-4, November . December and January . \$25,475,500 \$7 1873-4, November . Becamber and January . \$25,475,500 \$7 1873-4, November . Becamber and January . \$25,475,500 \$7 1873-4, November . \$25,000,000 per month for conclude that it will average \$3,000,000 per month for the remainder of this calendar year, and you have from this source.

other collections may be fairly esti-

And we have as the available currency for the eleven months. 121,000,000 Add the surplus coin as above 72,000,000 And the premium on it. say, at 10 per cent. 7,000,000 And we have \$200,000 000

As the available revenue to meet the expenditures for the same period, which, on the basis of last year—
Net ordinary expensiones of less interest on the public debt. \$107,119,815

And the coin expenditures do ducted above 10,000,000—117,113,815

ducted above. 10,000,000 - 117,112,815

Are \$168.018, and adoing to this the \$21,000.000 previously of \$1.381,018, and adoing to this the \$21,000.000 previously deducted as a reserve tor interest you have an actual surplus of \$51,851,018.

Now assuming that the Secretary's views of the sinking fund taw is correct, and that it will require \$2.1,000,050 or the feecal year ending June 30 next, and to become 31. 1876, \$16,000,057 (one had of the Secretary's estimate for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1876, as given in Finance report, 1876, page 75, it will require \$17.05.000 finance report, 1876 for the should spend the will still have a surplus in the Treasury January 1, 1876, of \$1.340,018. And this under existing law without any increase in either the customs or internal mount of an area of the stream of the page 30.

the taw receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special lund, and shall be applied as follows:—

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United states.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per cent of the entire debt of the United states, to be made within each fiscal year after the list day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking rund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—the residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the Chief States. "An act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes and for the redemption or lunding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the Chief States." It authorized the issum of \$500,00,000 on six created an additional \$600,000. Mr., thase was at the three of the public shalles, and had been a Senator of commanding position and tasters, and yethed do not regard the obtraction implied by this law which required the purchase or payment of one per cent of the runding debt. He was a surpent of the Treasury. He was a lawyer of the Treasury that shall be a veteran states man, who was at the passage of the act Chairman of the Finance Committee of the senate, and who was probably the author of the bill; and he like Mr. Chase disrecarded this alleged sacred obligation. Mr. McCullon succeeded Mr. Pessenden, and he like might be a proper of the service in the Treasury Department diseases on the service in the Treasury Department diseases of the service in th Mr. Boutwell on that account were for the burpose of supplying the omissions of his predecessors, because the language of the act is explicit that it must be done "within each fiscal year," of course, if not done within the time specified it could not be afterward. The purchase to be made, therefore, on account of the sinking und, anust be placed to the credit of the Hearty in its account with that after the count of the sinking und, and the placed to the credit of the Hearty in its account with that after the time of the subsequent of the sinking that had account with the time that the sinking that had ning to the present of the time of the subsequent of the subsequent of the country of the country belonder regularly from that time until september 24, 1873, when, with nearly \$47,00,000 of gold in the Treasury at the close of each month, from september 20, 1873, to January 31, 1873, but the close of each month, from september 20, 1873, to January 31, 1874, has never been less than \$40,00,000 aid has sometimes reached \$60,00,000; if The amount burcha-ed altogether has been \$232,253,30, at an estimated cost in gold of \$337,702,307, or \$5, 10-100 per cent of par. These bonds were held, and on the portion of them assigned to the sinking und, interest was collected and reinvested on the interest was collected and reinvested on the time of the sinking und, interest was collected and reinvested on the time of th

year...
The bonds heretofore purchased on account of the sinking fund amounted to \$141.012.051 and are estimated to have cost in gold..... Which would show a deficit at the close of the year of only
But if we take the entire bond nurchases.
\$3.3,2.3,800, estimated to have cost in gold.
And deduct the capital of the sinking rand
June 30, 1805, as shown above. 307,702,207 141,724,959

We have a balance of bonds purchased in ex-cess of the sinking rund amounting to 165,977.218 or more than the capital of the sinking fund at the end

what would the government are resulted as a reserve for interest you have an actual foresting that that duty should be resorted, the entire tea france of the country and tarted insatters to this country locks mere than a very stock of tea on pound or net would be to prove the country to the

1858. 1874. \$2,513,927 14,033,264 30,912,887 4,978,266 6,92,462 1,219,708 29,038,414 26,400,016 85,141,595 .. \$72,330,435 \$194 118,985

\$194,000,000: The following table will show how the items of these two years compare:-

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY

WHAT THE MEN WHO PAY FIFTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS REVENUE SAY ABOUT THE TARIFF BILL.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of th Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States was held yesterday at the rooms of the society, No. 35 Bleecker street, to take action relative to the bill now before Congress imposing an additional tax of thirty cents per gallon on all spirits hereafter distilled, and fifteen cents per gallon on all spirits now in bonded warehouses or clsewhere, which has already part taxes. The bill, which was reported by Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means also adds fifty cents per gallon duties to the \$2 in gold per gallon now paid. The present tax is seventy cents on domestic whiskeys. The trade do not object so much to the thirty cents increase on the spirits hereafter to be distilled, but they claim that to lay an additional tax of fifteen cents upon whiskeys that have already paid the tax will be a breach of faith on the part of the government that should not be encouraged, and in the end will lead

whiskeys that have already paid the tax will be a breach of faith on the part of the government that should not be encouraged, and in the end will lead to thick disthing, requiring a largely increased force of government officers to Suppress. The chair was occupied by William M. Fleiss. The proposed law was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Fleiss stated that the opinion of counsel should be taken as to be additional tax on stock on hand. A question presented itself whether under the decision of 1804, when taxes were refunded, they can tax twice on the same article. Mr. Coterni, counsel for the society, thought that they cannot levy unties twice. In the case of distilled spirits in condeal was enouses, the distiller having given his bond to pay the tax, can Congress come in and annul this contract; it is a grave question, ne thought, whether Congress can imposs this additional ux and rake the distiller pay what he never agreed to pay. When they make the wholesale dealer pay fateen cents ne thought Congress had more ground to legislate. As to their right of levying an additional tax on what is to be distilled hereafter there can be no doubt; and it is a point in the bill that meets with no opposition.

Mr. Leonan stated that about a year ago the Commissioner of internal Revenue stated to the commistee that at seventy cents per galion he had collected about three fifths of the duty, but he could not collect near as much if it was increased over ten cents per galion. Mr. Lienan stated that the internal revenue now is about \$110,000,000, of which whiskey and ilquors pay over one-half, he was onvinced that the matter be referred to the Commistion of the whiskey and ilquors pay over one-half. He was only increases and galing. He suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Legislation for their action. Mr. Mackie was in invo to oppose the proposed bill.

Mr. Fiess stated that the trade had been quietly submitting to the important of the condition, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to procee

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND THE ERIE RAILBOAD AT LOGGERHEADS OVER "PASSES"-INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE-THE NORMAL SCHOOL INVESTIGATION.

The Lower House of the New Jersey Legislature and the Eric Railway Company are having quite a lengthy controversy over the subject of "passes," On the 19th of last month Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the members, offered a resolution requiring that the passes which had just then been received from the Eric Railway Company be returned and a request made to have proper ones sent instead, which was adopted. In response to this action the speaker laid before the House the following communication, received by the Secretary of State:—

State:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENY,
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1275.
Hon. HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of New Jer-

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J.:

Dear Sign-Your valued favor of the 21st ult., enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Assembly of your State, was received by due course of mail. In preparing and torwarding you passes for the members of your teneral ssembly, as named in the 1st you furnished, i was anxious, without regard to the requisitions of the law, to furnish to the parties named all the facilities which would be enjoyed on our roads within the State of New Jersey. The resolution requires us to mirrish proper nickets. The tickets furnished were for the year, and over all the roads controlled by this company in the State. As this does not seem to have been satisfactory can be quitement of the House of assembly is that we shall furnish such takets, and such only, as are required by law, I regree exceedingly having taken the privilege of extending to the members of the House of Assembly privileges beyond these required by law, and now enclose herewith teasts directly in companying taken to the work of the House of Assembly to the members of the House of Assembly to the members of the House of Assembly to law, and now enclose herewith teasts directly in companying the second privileges beyond these required by law, and now enclose herewith teasts directly in companying the second privilege.

EDWARD 1. BOWER, General Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Rabe, the communication and

EDWARD T. BOWER, General Superintendent.
On motion of Mr. Rabe, the communication and
passes were ordered to be returned forthwith, by
a voice of 43 to 9. Those voting in the negative
were Messrs. Fitzgeraid, D. Henry, Moffatt,
Scovel, Taylor, reed, Toroett, Warrington and
Youngbood.
Mr. Fitzgeraid explained his vote by saying that
he had a doubt as to the legality of the proceed.

Sovel, Paylor, Feed, Poroett, Warrington and Youngboool.

Mr. Fitzgerald explained his vote by saying that he had a doubt as to the legality of the proceeding, and Mr. D. Henry said that the Eric Company had done as much as any other railroad company for the House in the way of passes.

The passes now in dispute only entitle the holders to travel over the Paterson and Newark branch during the annual or other session of the House.

Immediately after this proceeding Mr. Sheeran offered a resolution that a special committee of five oe appointed to investigate the relations between Jersey City and Eric Railway taxation, which was adopted by a vote of 43 to 5. Messrs. Sheeran, Patterson, McGill, Carcenter and Payne were appointed as such committee.

Serious charges have been made against the management of the State Normal school at Trenton, which affect the moral atmosphere of that institution. Besides it is alleged that the sanitary consistion of it is inseried and injurious to the health of the pupils. The committee appointed by the House to investigate the matter, have commenced their duties, and the members say they are determined to either "Teform or abolish."

Mr. Rabe's bill to prohiout gas companies from collecting rent on their meters, has passed the House and is now before the senate. Next week's proceedings promise to be unusually interesting and animated, as the Jersey City charier and other important matters will come up for discussion.

Both houses are adjourned to Monday evening

Sion.

Both houses are adjourned to Monday evening THE CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE

SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The Congressional Temperance Society renew this year their earnest recommendation that intemperance and its remedies occupy the attention of Christion ministers and congregations on the 21st of February. HENKY WILSON, President. J. W. CHICKERING, Secretary. WASHINGTON, D. G., Feb. 3, 1075.

A WIND AND RAIN STORM.

The Slippery Streets Overflowing with Water.

THE ICE IN THE RIVERS.

Damage to Shipping and Ferry Delays.

Snow fell to the depth of a couple of inches early yesterday morning, and this was succeeded by rain. The rain, as it fell, created a glassy surface that caused a good deal of involuntary tumbling among pedestrians. At Union square and in the City Hall Park there were many falls during the

All along West, South. Front and Water, and in Greenwich and Washington streets, much damage was done by the sudden flooding of the cellars. On the west side of the city, occupied by provision dealers and marketmen, potatoes, onions, carrots and other vegetables were floated in these cellars. Throughout the city there was a great deal of trouble, confusion and anneyance cause i by this flooding in streets where the sewage is of the wretchedest kind. Large numbers of people might be seen in the obscure streets, hatchet or pickaxe in hand, breaking up the ice in the gutthe sudden thaw. Commissioner Disbecker had between 400 and 500 men engaged in cutting away the ice obstructions from the sewer openings at the street crossings in different parts of the city. and stated that the citizens on the east side of the city would have to bear with patience there might be in removing the ashes and garbage that had been placed on the walks. The Commissioner also said that a delay of twenty-four hours would be caused before the garbage could be removed, owing to tne fact that the boats had been frozen fast. Last evening there was another slight fall of snow, and it was almost impossible to foretell how the temperature would change during the night.

A SWAYING PLAGSTAFF. An observation taken at the United States Signal Station about half-past one o'clock P. M. of twenty-eight miles an hour, but in fiful gusts. It increased in force until two o'clock P. M. when the vane registered over forty miles an hour. Just about this time the flagstaff on the top of the Western Union Telegraph Building was observed to be swaying to and iro in a most extraordinary manner. It was bent all out of shape and it seemed every moment as though the next blast of the hurricane would snap it asunder. Crowds collected on Broadway heedless of the rain, and in the expectation that some dreadful calamity was about to happen. In order to allay the fears of pedestrians, however, the Western Union Company put a lorce of men on to straighten it up, and by running a cable from the staff to one of the buildings opposite this result was accom-

A complete circuit of the points of the compass was made by the wind during the day. At lour o'clock P. M. it came from due west at the rate of twenty miles an hour, all of the indications being in favor of clearing weather.

ACCIDENTS AND DAMAGES. About noon the large banner, over forty feet in length, which hung over Broadway, near Houston street, advertising the hippodrome, fell, slightly injuring a young lady named Rebecca Collins. The sign on the top of the Polytechnic institute, No. 618 Broadway, which was six ieet in height

No. 618 Broadway, which was six leet in height and thirty leet long, also fell yesterday with a crash, causing some damage. Unaries mason had a narrow escape from injury.

A man named Jackson, while standing in the centre of Broadway, looking up at the ouliding from which the sign fell, was knocked down and run over by a coach, the wheels passing over his body. He was picked up and conveyed to the Central Police cine and attended by a surgeon.

A canal boat at the loot of Barrow street was siove by the ice and sunk. It was partly loaded with potatoes.

A wooden awning on Dey street, near Washington, was blown down and a little boy injured about the head.

Mr. James Meyer, Jr., merchant, No. 43 Beaver street, while ou his way down town about half-

Mr. James Meyer, Jr., merchant, No. 43 Beaver street, while on his way down town about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and while passing the new Post Office, accidentally slipped and tell to the sidewalk. In so doing he sustained a compound tracture of the right leg a lew inches above the abkie. He was immediately conveyed to the Park Hospital.

Catherine Coluns, of No. 437 East Thirteenth street, lell on the sidewalk yesterday and broke her arm.

John McKenna fell on some ice in the street yesterday, at Forry-first street and Eleventh avenue, and broke his left leg.

During the height of the storm the roof of the Hippodrome was partially wrecked. The sky-

Hippodrome was partially wrecked. The sky-lign's proved too weak to withstand the wind and tudy 400 panes of glass were sent whiring into the

lights proved too weak to withistand the wind and hally 400 paness of glass were sent whirting into the amponineatre, causing a scene of rare confusion. The employes immediately covered the shattered skylights with tarpanins, so that the usual evening performance was given.

The Hybran's Phawed Out.

The question of frozen hydrants has been far more serious than it was generally supposed to be. Day octore yesterday Chief Engineer Bates addressed a letter to the Board of Fire Commissioners stating that during the recent coid shap he caused an examination to be made of the large new patent rydrants on the line of Church street. Thirty were examined, of which thirteen were frozen, nine were useless for fire purposes, their valve wheels having been broken, and eight only were in good order. The time required for thawing out the frozen hydrants varied from seven minutes to one hour and ten minutes. It is also reported, on the authority of Assistant Chief Engineer Shay, that two thirds of all the fire hydrants in the city were more or less frozen."

The Fire Commissioners referred the matter to far, van Nort, or the Department of Public Works, who stated yesterday that in response to a request made by the Fire Department a number of large hydrants had been put in on the west side of the edity, and that they had bitherto given entire satisfaction. If there were not hydrants enough, the Department of Public Works would put more of them my when so requested and the weather would permit. Beyond taking the usual precaution to prevent their becoming useless in excessively cold weather he knew not what could be done.

Had the extreme cold weather continued a week longer there is little question but that our Fire Department, excelent as it is, would have been rendered comparatively useless by its inability to obtain sufficient water in case of a large fire.

ability to obtain sufficient water in case of a large fire.

The gale from the southeast with the rain of yesterday materially changed the condition of affairs in the rivers. The flood tide during the morning carried up the North River immense quantities of floating ice which accumulated on the Jersey shore leaving a clear channel on the New York side and practically clearing the East River.

A very picturesque scene was presented about hall-past tweive o'clock P. M. from pier 13 North River. A luge floe of broken ice was slowly moving up the river, impelied by the wind and the flood of de. The attacks of the tugs had heaped up the fragments, until all the loy mass was snaped into various forms, giving the impression of a miniatore city, with chartenes, mosques and pagodas, floating slowly with the tide. The ierry-boats com munipaw and Newark were caught in the floe during the noon trip. Both of them boddy steamed to their desimation, crushing and grinding the brittle ice, and finally they succeeded inforcing a passage. About hall-past tweive o'clock P. M. a

BRIDGE WAS FORMED

enced. The ferryboats and river steamers made their regular trips without difficulty. The southeast wind, which rendered the North River almost impassable, kept the East River comparatively tree from ice. Upon the changing of the wind and tide the staten Island boats from the Battery were enabled to resume their trips, and from two P. M. they ran regularly. No serious accidents occurred, owing to the precautions taken. The terryboat Hoboxen on leaving the slip at two P. M. was caught by a huge cake of ice and whirled around against the wharf, to the great consternation of the basengers. Extricated from this position she started across the river, but was obliged to stop upon encountering an impassable barrier. The engines refused to work and much delay was experienced in reaching the New York landing. One boar, the Morristown, was several hours in getting across, and succeeded in making only two trips during the day. At hall-past two P. M. the ice came down with irresistible force upon a number of lighter lying at the loot of West Tweith street, but by severe exertions they were sayed from injury.

Saveral pilot boats and small schooners were forced to seek reluge at the docks along the shores of Staten Island. The large nospital ship, which has for some time past ocen anchored in Coney island Cove, was carried from her anchorage by the ice, and was lying most of the day in the middle of the bay hemmed in by ice. The new boarding station down at Chiton was considerably damaren by the lorce of the ice.

ICE IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On the Sound an unpreciented obstruction has occurred. The steamer Traveller, of the New Haven Steamboat Company, leit New Haven Steamboat Company, leit New Haven the middle of the steamer Traveller, of the New Strip of clear water could be found. Between Sanu's Point and Riker's Island the most formidable obstructions were encountered while of saippan Point and Riker's Island the most company to the second control of the shore, as but a narrow strip of clear water rough to prom the scea

NEW YORK CITY.

Ellen Carroll, of No. 113 Second avenue, fell on the sidewalk yesterday at Sixty-fifth street and Lexington avenue and broke her wrist,

The HERALD has received \$10 from R. for the "Blind father and seven children at No. 18 Clinton street," alluged to by Mr. Bergh in his letter published in yesterday's LERALD.

The iriends of Bowles Brothers & Co. state that at a meeting of the firm's creditors the triple our-

rency funding plan was adopted. Mr. W. G. A. Drake, one of the trustees, who has the settlement of their affairs here, can be found at the office of Drake Brothers, No. 56 Broadway.

All the gambling houses throughout the city were closed yesterday. How long they can be

continued closed is a question the Commissioners of Police will have to deal with, and they now pretend they intend cealing summarily with all captains who shall transgress the present orders. Edward Payson Weston and J. R. Judd are to walk a six day match at the Hippodrome, commencing March 1, for a prize of \$5,000 offered by the management. An additional purse of \$2,500 is offered to Weston it he succeeds in walking 115 miles within the first twenty-four hours and 500 miles within the six consecutive days.

The following rouberies were reported yesterday to the police as having occurred during the pre vious twenty-four hours :- Charles Day & Co., No. 11 Frankiort street, of \$50; the liquor store of Patrick Oakley, No. 112 Mott street, of \$48 50; Lewis Greier's greery store, No. 251 Chinton street, of butter valued at \$25: Joseph & Pality Bricke, of Walker and Elm streets, of cloth valued

James W. Foulds, an old merchant, at one time a very prominent man in business circles in the city, was buried yesterday from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 215 East Forty-fifth street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the First Baptist curren. The foreit trioutes were of the usual description, and very numerous. The remains were taken for burial tendence of the description of the descript

The black leopard which killed its mate at the Hippodrome was in better temper yester day, and Mr. White, the keeper, was able to enter the cage. The dead animal was a great pet and it is thought that while the leopards were playing the smaller was accidentally wounded, the taste of blood causing the other brute to kill him. The cage of trained animals are now under complete subjugation.

NEW JERSEY.

The total losses by fire in Jersey City during the past year were \$24,443, and the insurance thereon amounted to \$24,535.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Mercer county (N. J.) Board of Freenoiders the County Collector reported the sum of \$10,000 on hand, and it would be necessary to borrow \$20,000 to pay the State school tax.

The Grand Jury of Hudson county, at Jersey City, have subposumed witnesses to testify in relation to the condition of the snaits and the secur-ity of the lacoters' lives at the new tunnel of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at Bergen

A BROOKLYN BURGLAR SHOT.

Traps are occasionally set for thieves, but it is who care to take the responsibility of sacrificing the life of even a thief. A case of this kind has just occurred in Brooklyn, the thief being shot, but fortunately not being killed. The Mr. Taylor, who has a loundry at No. 25 Adams street, missed from the safe several small sums of money. So he determined, it possible, to catch the thief. He then arranged a pistol in the money drawer in such a manner that when it was opened by a person not aware of the presence of the

drawer in such a manner that when it was opened by a person not aware of the presence of the weapon he would be shot.

The taller proved to be a young man named John Flannigan, who was employed in the foundry department. He had got possession of a broken key belonging to the sale, and by using a wrench ne was unable to unlock it. He entered the office of the foundry on sunday morning, and, on attempting to open the money drawer of the sale the weapon was discharged and its contents, a quantity of buckshot, lodged in Flannigan's face. It was leared that he was intally injured, and a physician was summoned. The wound was found to be very severe and painful, and may possibly disfigure the young man, but his recovery was not doubted.

Mr. Taylor yesterday concluded to report the case to the poice, but he said he did not wish to prosecute the young man.

THE BROOKLYN TENEMENT DISAS.

INQUEST OF THE CORONER'S JURY-FIRE SIGNAL

ALARMS NEEDED. The inquest touching the cause of the death of

the four human beings who lost their lives by the burning of the tenement house on Pacific street, corner of Hoyt, about three weeks ago, has been held. Fire Marsnai Thorne, who through sickness was unable to be present at the examination, sent in a communication in which he gives it as his opinion that the fire proceeded from the fact that the that day in the cellar had inadvertently thrown a

that day in the ceilar had inadveriently thrown a lighted piece of wood among a quantity of broken boxes, which set fire to the piace, with the disastrous effects recited.

The testimony of the other witness was immaterial, and the case was then given to the jury by Coroner simms. The verdict was as follows:—
"We find that Patrick and John McCormick came to their deaths by suffocation from smoke at No. 336 Painte street; that Mary Flood came to her death from internal injuries, caused by jumping from a window, and that John Flood came to his death at the Long Island College flospital from injuries received in jumping from a window. The jury find that the law in regard to fire escapes was violated, and they earnestly recommend to the proper authorities the necessity of blacing fire alarm signais at more convenient distances, the nearest station being three-quarters of a mile from the fire.

ing the brittle tee, and finally they succeded in forcing a passage. About hall-past tweive o'clock P. M. a

ERIDGE WAS FORMED from pier 10 to Jersey City, but it was not long before the irial structure was broken into fragments. Looking from pier 13 the Bay and Nac-Jows presented apparently an unbroken expanse of solitie. The Staten Island Ierryboats ceased their trips at ten A. M. as it was impossible for them to make their landings.

At the Jersey City ierry much difficulty was experienced and the boats were running only on hall time. The Superintendent of the lerry stated to a HERALD reporter that it was the worst day of the season for the ierries. At the Barclay street lerry there were many delays until one P. M., after which the boats made their trips with tolerable regularity. At two P. M. the wind moderated and shifted to the southwest. The tide soon afterwark commenced to ebo, and the cettery there were many delays until one P. M., after which the boats made their trips with tolerable regularity. At two P. M. the wind moderated and shifted to the southwest. The tide soon afterwark commenced to ebo, and the cet there becam to accumulate on the New York sarde, filing the slips and seriously impeding navigation. No North River terries were running above Christopher street during the day. About hall-past lour o'clock P. M., after-the ebo tide had attained its full force, the entire river was blooked as far down as communipaw ferry. The Herald is full force, the entire river was blooked as far down as communipaw ferry. The Herald is full force, the entire river was blooked as far down as communipaw ferry. The Herald is competitors and to be soon after the early street at twenty minutes of four o'clock P. M., at the ferry-toats were obliged to lunge binnedly into a floc, no one that the competition is an all the first solitions and the first solitions. The foundation of the first solition and th